#### AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Traffic Improving. Even under the unfavorable weather conditions freight business with Indianapolis roads seems to be improving, more especially with wast-and-west lines. The train records show that last week there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis a total of 20,170 cars, of which number 16,169 were loaded, which is an increase in the loaded-car movement over that of the week ending Nov. 10 of 980 cars, but in comparison with the corresponding weeks in 1887 and 1886 there is respectively a decrease of 2,181 and 43 cars. The freight men have had

for three weeks past two serious obstacles to a heavy business-first, the scarcity of cars, and second, the bad weather, which makes it impossible to ship new corn, or, in fact, old corn and outs. It is seldom at this season of the year that conditions are so unfavorable to moving crops. Naturally, with the increased westbound shipments resulting from reduced rates, cars are becoming more plenty with roads which bring west a large per cent. of the tonnage, as is the case with the C., St. L. & P. and the Bee-line. Shipments of grain eastward are down to a minimum, but the shipments of provisions and live stock, last week, showed a very respectable increase over those of any preceding week for some months past. There s quite a heavy movement of cotton over some lines. Westward the effects of the reduced rates are becoming apparent, especially in the tonnage of heavy goods, such as sugars, molasses, tinners' supplies and machinery. West-bound shipments of anthracite coals are now lighter than at any time in the last sixty days. It will be noticed that the volume of business over the north-and-south lines keeps up very well with that of preceding years. Aside from local traffic, it is usually rather quiet times with north-and-south roads in November. Local business is well up in tonnage to that of last year at the corresponding period, Indiana coals excepted, but it would be much heavier it the weather was more favorable. Shipments in here of apples, potatoes and produce generally are larger this fall than usual. It is stated that some days as high as forty car-loads of apples and potatoes arrive. A considerable quantity of this produce, however, is shipped to other markets without breaking bulk. Should the weather turn colder, it is likely that this class of traffic would fall off sharply. The hog crop is beginning to come to the market more freely, and most of it is brought in on local rates, which pay the roads good revenue. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at this point in the week ending Nov. 17, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1887 and

Name of Road.	cars. 1888.	cars, 1887.	cars, -1886.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	238	340	222
I., D. & W	384	361	410
I. & V		522	386
C., H. &I	588	730	557
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	432	470	508
O., I. & W. Eastern	636	946	1,000
Peoria	643		898
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. Cincinnati.	1,753	1,967	1,812
Cincinnati.	2,109	2.166	1,923
J., M. & I	713	1,146	823
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	1,861	1,699	The state of the s
Chicago	315	460	299
Vandalia	2,350		
I. & St. L			1,782
Bee-line	1,828	2,218	1,933
Total	16,169	18,350	16,212
Empty Cars	4,001	4,440	5,210
Total movement	20,170	22,790	21,422

[Loaded Loaded Loaded

Traffic Notes.

There were transferred over the Belt road last week 11,889 cars against 14,701 in the corresponding week of 1887, a decrease this year of

Belt road engines last week handled 1,236 carloads of live stock against 1,925 car-loads in the corresponding week of 1887, a decrease this year of 689 car-loads.

Probably the roads in this section which are suffering most for cars just now are the Ohio, Indiana & Western and the Lake Erie & Western. Both roads strike right into the heart of the corn belt, and neither is able to furnish onefourth the cars wanted. Elevators and cribs on their lines of road are filled to their utmost capacity and the shippers are begging for cars to

Last week was the banner week of the present year with the Vandalia and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. The Vandalia brought in 1,333 loaded cars and forwarded West 1,017, making a total of 2,350 loaded cars handled at Indianapolis. The C., St. L. & P. brought in 877 loaded cars and forwarded 984, making a total of 1,861 loaded cars handled at this point. With the Vandalia it was an increase of 343 cars over the number handled here in the week ending Nov. 10, and with the C., St. L. & P. 285 cars over the preceding week.

# Personal, Local and State Notes.

John MacLeod has been appointed general manager of the Louisville Southern railroud. Through travel has again reached a large volume. To be certain of a berth on any of the popular trains it must be engaged for three or four days ahead.

Representatives of the Chicago & Rock Island road give notice that they will open their Denver, Col., line to-day, running through carsfrom Chicago to Denver.

The Lafayette car-works, which have been idle for a few days, making general repairs, have started up again with work on hand to keep them busy for some time. Passenger men here have been notified that

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will to-day put on through cars between Chicago and the Pacific coast, to be run daily. For some time past the Belt road engines have been handling for the Indianapolis car-

works an average of thirty cars per day, loaded mostly with material for new work. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago peo-

ple are getting matters into good shape to come into Indianapolis with their ir dependent line, in spite of the opposition they have had to con-The Pennsylvania special, No. 20, made the

run, on Saturday afternoon last, from Indianapolis to Richmond in seventy-one minutes, the distance being sixty-six miles. But two stops were made, and these were at railroad crossings. By Feb. 1, 1889, the Cleveland & Canton

management expect to open two of their extensions now building, one to Zanesville, O., and the other to Chagrin Falls, and by Jan. 1, 1890, they expect to open the extension to Bellaire. The Connotton Valley railroad, from Cleveland to Coshocton, a distance of 115 miles, yes-

terday completed the work of changing from a parrow gauge to a standard gauge. Passenger traffic will be uninterrupted and freight traffic will be resumed in a day or two.

The officials of the Wabash road made their annual inspection trip last week, and one of the officers is reported as saying that the road was, physically, in 20 per cent. better condition than on their last inspection trip, and in better shape than ever before in the past fifteen years.

The action of President Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern, in postponing for thirty days the proposed heavy cut on freight rates, on condition that none of the other roads make a further reduction, is considered a long step toward a settlement of the troubles between the Granger roads. Gen. John McNulta, receiver of the Wabash

road, has been summoned east for a conference with the bondholders. An earnest effort is being made to get this road out of the hands of the courts before the 1st of January in order that it may begin the year under favorable cir-

The Bee-line people will keep a large per cent. of their men in the car departments this winter at work rebuilding their passenger equipment, and, with the new equipment they purpose to purchase, the road will be in good shape next season to handle their steadily increasing vol-

ume of traval. Engine 37, recently received by the Vandalia company, has been put in service hauling fast trains between Indianapolis and Terre Haute. It is one of the largest engines run on Indianapolis roads in passenger service. It makes the time easily of the limited trains, even when hauling ten cars.

The Boston Transcript of Friday last says that the owners of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road have demonstrated the wisdom of the managers of the property in taking it out of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western system. Since it has been operated on its own account their business has been heavy and earnings so large that the dividend prospects are

Railway earnings of Indiana roads will foot up unfavorably for the second week of November. The weather has been so bad that it has prevented the shipments of new corn, and cars have been scarce to handle even the old corn yet to be marketed. General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, in commenting on the starcity of cars said that be was asked yesterday to furnish 280 cars, but had only twentythree empties on the road with which to fill the

In commenting on the present rate war be-tween the trunk lines, President Depew says: town, the "The differential rate, which is at the bottom of prodigy.

the fight, is all wrong in theory, undoubtedly, but after several disastrous wars to get rid of the system ninety-nine one-hundredths of the railroad men of the country believe that there is no other way of promoting stable rates or of protecting railroad investors. If there were no differentials, two or three lines, including the Central and Pennsylvania, would carry eight-

tenths of the traffic. Before the days of the pools the New York Central brought west 30 per cent. of the through business, the Pennsylvania 30 per cent., and the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio got the rest. Under the operation of the pool the New York Central got 27 per cent. and the Pennsylvania 22 per cent., the reduction being due to more lines and the granting of differentials to lines which lost their business in maintaining the tariff as ageed upon. Recently the Peensylvania has been losing its hold on the west-bound business, and for that reason is bitterly opposing the

All prospects of even a traffic agreement between the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland and the Ohio, Indiana & Western roads are said to have been blighted, so bitter has the feeling become between the two interests. It is thought that after the lat of January the O., I. & W., so far as business east of Springfield over the C., S. & C. is concerned, will be at an end. Fortunately there is likely to be a closer traffic arrangement entered into between the O., I. & W. and the Erie, which will lead to the putting on of a line of sleeping coaches between Peoria and the East. This will draw a good business, and insure a closer interchange of freights between the two lines.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What a Montpeller Man Wants.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals There is a unanimity in this section of the State in regard to the civil-service bill that goes a long way to prove there are no mugwumps here. A prominent Republican said to-day, in a conversation in regard to the advisability of retaining in office Democrats who were competent: "Why should we do that? Are there not just as competent men among Republicans-men who are in sympathy with the principles of the

The matter of civil service is English, and its origin is essentially mugwump. "Fill the principal offices with Republicans, but let the rail way mail service and the smaller offices alone, says the mugwump.

Is there any good reason why any Democrat plenty of just as competent good men among the Republicans who are ambitious to fill those offices? The success of the party which comes into power March 4 was due to the work of Republicans, and they are entitled to the right to demand that the offices, no matter how small, now held by their political opponents, be given

The prime object of any election is to secure control of of the government. By far the larger proportion of the offices are appointive, and the objects of the election are not fully attained until the holders of these positions are made in accord with the party in power.

What we Republicans in this section of Indiana want and expect is that every Democrat now holding office under Cleveland be turned out just as soon as the thing can be done after March 4. Life tenure of office is un-American, is English, and no true Republican will advocate

There is no nonsense about Republicans here. They believe that the ends of good government during the coming Republican administration will be best subserved by turning out every Democratic employe and filling his place with a Republican employe just as soon as it can be done, re gardless of the civil-service law. E. D. MOFFET. MONTPELIER, Ind., Nov. 17.

Help Wanted in the South. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals As a native of this State and a Republican, call on our party, who will soon be in power, to adopt some plan which will give us free elections and an honest count. There is no disguising the fact, something must be done, as the white Republicans of the Gulf States can't much longer stand the merciless rule of the intolerant and proscriptive Democracy. The same element which forced us into revolution in 1861 are in complete control of the State and federal machinery in this State. Everything is in their hands, and they will do anything to retain power. They are as merciless and proscriptive towards the honest element of their own party as they are towards the white and colored Republicans. We have in this State sixty-six counties, and only eleven of that number have negro majorities, so you see we have fifty-five white and eleven negro counties in Alabama, and with honest elections we can easily carry a majority of the white counties, but we must have some kind of protection, as every official, high and low, State and federal, belongs to the revolutionary, proscriptive and count-out Democracy, who act on the principle that no one who opposes them has any rights which they are bound to respect. This class of men are now claiming that they intend to control the next House of Representatives, and that all Republican Territories will be kept out until after 1892. The best solution I know of of this much-vexed question is the passage of a federal election law regulating federal elections. See General Chalmers's letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 13th. Pass that or something similar and you will hear no more of the solid South. With a little backing the Republicans in this State will take care of themselves.

#### SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.

#### He Sells About One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Annually.

THE LARGEST SLAVE-TRADER.

A French missionary, who has just returned from Uganda, shares the opinion held by so many authorities, that Stanley is safe. He declares that it is absolutely impossible that, if Stanley had succumbed to an attack, the news should have not reached the missions. It seems that when the intrepid traveler started from the falls, a report was spread that he was going to "eat up Uganda," according to the expression in fashion in those benighted regions. The missionary thinks that Stanley is keeping quiet for the present, either because he has some political project in view, which is not yet ripe, or because he fears that his appearance might lead to the massacre of the English and French mis-sionaries, particularly of the former, who are now at the court of Monanga, the sovereign of

This same Monanga is described as a puissant negro king, ruling over ten million subjects, and as ferocious as he is powerful. He is accredited with being the happy possessor of fif-teen hundred wives, five of whom he daily kills off for his amusement. Some time ago Monanga received from Asia Minor, through the medium of slave-holders in Egypt, intelligence of the acquisitions made by England and Germany on the Zanzibar coast. He at once assembled all his couriers and made them swear that they would exterminate all the whites who might seek to "eat up Uganda." The first result of the ceremony was the imprisonment of Mr. Gordon, an English missionary, who had unluckily selected that very day to read out a letter to Monanga from Mr. Parker, a fellowmissionary, reproaching that monarch with his enormities and exhorting him to turn over a new leaf. Mr. Gordon is or was in durance as a hostage. Monanga's very unpleasant be-havior toward him warned the French missionaries to withdraw from his dominions, the only one who has remained behind being M. Sourdei, whose medical skill has been highly appreciated by the tyrant, who has a decided horror for death. Monanga is the largest slave-trader in Central Africa. He supplies the Monammedan dealers annually with about 150,000 slaves, which are transported from the Zanzibar coast to the Persian gulf and the Euphrates. Landed on the shores of Arabia the victims are sent to Asiatic Turkey, where they are sold "on the siy" through the medium of the pashas, who receive about ten francs per head for their trouble. Many, however, die on the road, and sometimes a whole cargo of these poor people is carried off by sickness. In short, the story related by this missionary is simply heartrending, and he evidently inclines to the view that Stanley has beed "keeping dark" through the fear that the whites whom Monanga had in his

#### power might be summarly put to death, with insuit and torture. Where Horses Are Unknown.

The horse is unknown in tropical Africa, and a traveler who recently went on horseback from Landana, on the coast, to Boma, on the Congo, excited universal wonder. At first the people were nearly dezed by the sight of the horse, and vere afraid of the animal, but when convinced that he was harmless, ventured near. They had no eyes for anything but the horse. As the after a mile or so, but many of the women, who showed the greatest interest and curiosity, folanimal out to the babies that were fastened on their backs. From some of the villages deputations came asking them to stop awhile in their arm of her handsome son, William C. Endicott, town, that they might have time to admire the

### DAKOTA'S HOPE IN HARRISON.

The Territory's Great Interests in the Election, and Why Division Is Desirable.

Dakota Correspondence Philade'phia Press. Possibly no section in the United States had more at stake in the last national election than the Territory of Dakota. No people in this broad land are celebrating the happy result with more enthusiasm. The prairies are aglow with bonfires, and the clear and healthful air is charged with the eloquence of orators who never tire of telling of the good things coming under a Republican administration. There are many reasons for the present state of rejoicing. The public is familiar with the fact that for some years Dakota has been asking for statehood, but beyond this, unless the average reader of current events has taken the time to study the resources, population and rights of this fertile Territory, the condition of things is not thoroughly understood.

Prior to 1880 the Territory made no effort toward statehood, but for many years preceding there was a strong effort to make two Dakotas out of this large Territory by dividing it east and west on the forty-sixth parallel. This feeling for division has been growing with the years, and a North and South Dakota has been as much known in this section as the North and South Carolinas in the South. These two sections have never had any interest in common. This has been largely due to the way the railroads traverse the Territory. The Northern Pacific extends east and west through northern Dakota, with branches wholly in that section, while the same is nearly true of the great Manitoba system. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern systems are the railroads of southern Dakota, and, as the roads of Dakota are almost wholly east-andwest lines, there is little to create commercial

and political ties. This feeling in favor of division, as noted, has been such a factor in legislative sessions and political conventions that for many years everything has tended that way. In the location of public institutions the north and the south have shared equally. Each section has its penitentiaries, insane asylums, normal schools, schools for the blind and territorial houses of correction. For many years every possible effort has been made to get division, which was to be followed by statehood, by South Dakota, at least, which has had sufficient population for six years. But a Democratic Congress, followed four years ago by a Democratic administration, failed to recognize either of the claims. Dakotians have held two constitutional conventions and a score or more of mass conventions, at which resolutions were promulgated, setting forth the claims of Dakota to division and statehood, but the partisanship of Senators Vest, of Missouri, and Butler, of South Carolina, and Congressman Springer, of Illinois, and others, thwarted the

efforts of the people for years. When a change of administration occurred in 1885 the grievances of the people of Dakota became doubly burdensome. Soon after his inauguration President Cleveland began his importation of federal appointees, the first to reach the Territory being Louis K. Church, from Long Island, with the commission of a judge in his pocket. It soon became a question with the bar of his district whether he had ever made law a study. In a few months Judge Church became Governor of Dakota, and from that day to this much has occurred to show his incapacity for the position and lack of fidelity to the interests of the public. Many scandals have had their birth at the executive office, and in several instances the public has suffered at

his hands. When the Governor took the office in 1885 he dictated legislation by refusing to sign bills making appropriations for the completion of public buildings begun under former appropriations unless certain bills were passed containing peculiar emoluments for executive pin-money. Notable among these was a \$5 tax on each notarial commission, independent of the fees of the secretary, and an appropriation for clerk hire and railroad fare. The whole administration of Governor Church has not tended to create confidence in the Territory, at home or abroad, and the people have become disgusted and out of heart. President Cleveland did not forget to send other appointees to Dakota who have been obnexious to the people, not only because they meddled with local affairs, but because of their ignorance of the duties of the positions they came to fill. This has been particularly the case with one federal judge and in several of the land offices.

It is not to be wondered that the prayer of Dakota was for the success of General Harrison and a Republican majority in the national Congress. Territorialhood has been burdensome for some years, for many reasons, which are briefly as follows: A lack of credit abroad and a rate of interest that means bankruptcy to the borrower; the

bulk of immigration tending elsewhere because of the fear many have of a Territory and territorial laws, schools, taxation and society: an insufficient judiciary, who attempt to administer laws they know nothing of, but get their appointments through favoritism and promises: reckless legislation that would not occur under statehood; a lack of unity of interest because of the conflicting interests of the sections that would disappear with division and fstatehood; the millions of acres of school lands which bring no returns and do not aid the tax-payer and cannot be sold while this remains a Territory; and last and most important our voiceless condition in governing ourselves and our chaotic and dependent condition in national affairs.

The above are only a few of the many reasons by life in a Territory is decidedly unpleasant There is reason for rejoicing when the hope is so positive for a speedy change. Dakota is so overwhelmingly Republican that it would have been many years before a Democratic administration would have given it statebood. But when Dakota becomes a State the grand old Republican State of Pennsylvania will find a

lively competitor for majorities. But the question the reader will naturally ask, who has not made Dakota and its development much of a study, will be: "What have you in Dakota?" Well, we have much to be proud of, and here are some official statistics compiled by the commissioner of immigration, and covering the ground to the 30th of last June. The population of Dakota is 620,823 people, nearly 400,000 of whom reside south of the forty-sixth parallel. Complete tables from the official returns of the eleven land offices in the Territory show there were 12,070 new filings under the general land laws, embracing 1,838,142 acres. There 10,455 final proofs of titles acquired to 1,616,650 acres. The grand total of lands newly filed on and purchased by immigrants for settlement for the year ending June 30, closely approximates 2,500,000 acres, or 3,000 square miles, an area twice that of Delaware. There are yet subject to homestead and pre-emption in Dakota 22,245,948 acres. During the year 1888 there were constructed 842 miles of railroad in the Territory. making the total mileage now in operation 4,333. In agriculture, the chief industry of Dakota, wonderful progress has been made. In 1860

less than 1,000 bushels of wheat were raised. Ten years later the erop amounted to 17,662 bushels, and ten years later (1880), 2,830,289 bushels. In 1885 there was 38,165,413, and in 1887 there were 62,406,000. In 1887 there were 241,511,726 bushels of corn. Of late years the stock industry has received no little attention. The valuation of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep now reaches many millions of dollars. In southern Dakota this industry has taken the place of the wheat industry, and the farmers are getting rich.

The total assessed valuation of Dakota for 1888 is \$161,420.927.30. The estimated wealth of the Territory is \$320,000,000. In 1880 the assessed valuation was \$20,080,000. It will seen that the increase has been wonderful.

# Toilets at the Endicott Wedding.

Washington Special. When the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered and passed up the right-hand aisle Mr. Butler offered Mrs. Cleveland his arm and thus escorted she followed the President to the front paw. She wore a velvet visiting dress of London smoke color, with white bonnet and white wedding favors and a corsage bunch of red chrysanthemums and violets. The President was in ordinary morning dress and looked

Mrs. Fairchild wore a black lace dress over black silk V-shaped side panels of white, a black and white bonnet and a superb green cashmere searf over her shoulders. Mrs. Whitney wore a blue-green satin, trimmed with insertions of black jetted lace over pink and a green velvet bonnet. Miss Bayard was in brown velvet and silk. Her sisters, Florence and Louise, appeared in black toilets. Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the Postmaster-general, wore dark blue brocaded in black; Miss Vilas, prune silk and white bonnet with flowers. All the Cabinet were present except the Attorney-general, and Justice Lamar's long-haired poll was pleasantly visible among his old mates. party passed through the villages many of the | To say that the President and his Cabinet inhabitants followed. The men turned back looked chastened on this first public appearance after the adverse popular verdict is to speak quite within the truth. The ladies on their lowed for three miles. They kept pointing the arms carried themselves with more unconsciousjr., would have been a marked figure anywhere. gather Her robe of dove color sprigged with pansies City.

was as elegant as a short dress could possibly be made, and its satin sheen vied with that of the cut steel buttons along the sides and the steel net ornaments of her fancy colored bonnet. whisper when the stately young bride entered on her father's arm. The resemblance between them in countenance was never more striking, though her figure is her mother's. She wore pearl-gray camel's hair, with a fan-shaped mus-

The organ-music was softened nearly to a in tie at her throat, a bonnet of the same tone of gray, relieved with white ribbon, aigrette and strings. A diamond crescent glittered at the top of her French twist. In her gray-gloved hands she carried a modest bunch of white roses, too small to be the overwhelming feature that most bridal bouquets mistakenly appear.

#### Autump.

Some day the dying leaves will glow again, And flowers shed their subtle soft perfume; Sometime the breeze will gently sweep the plain And pilfer sweetness from the clover-b

Sometime the birds once more will lift their song And set the tree-tops dancing to the lay; Sometime, ab, best of all, we'll get along Without a gas or plumber's bill to pay.

LORD SACKVILLE'S DAUGHTERS. They Have Been the Pets of Exclusive Soci-

-Merchant Traveler.

ety Circles in Washington. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Lord Sackville entered the British diplomatic service as a clerk to the Earl of Aberdeen, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, fortythree years ago. Ever since then Sackville West has been slowly drying up. Attache at Lisbon and Berlin, secretary at Tunis, Madrid, Berlin and Paris, charge d'affaires occasionally and finally minister to the Argentine Confederation, to Spain and to the United States, he has

long since left his wits behind him. "The Baron is a small man, thin and straight. although his head leans forward when he walks. He has scanty hair and a full beard, both once jet black, now blue-blacked with dye. He wears English clothes, which are always twenty years too young for him. His face has a hard, wooden expression, and all his movements are mechanical. He must be sixty-five and over, and very old for his age as he is. He lives like his prede-cessor, Sir Edward Thornton, in the big brick building put up by the British government in Sir Edward's time on Connecticut avenue, upon land bought cheaply by the shrewd Sir Edward. It is substantially, but not very tastefully furnished, and altogether is a comfortable sort of place. One thing that makes it especially comfortable is that the British government pays all the expenses of its maintenance. West has an ncome of nearly \$125,000 a year now, besides his \$50,000 for entertaining purposes. And yet he is the most unhappy man in Washington. In one short letter he has made himself the laughing-stock of the world."

The English home of Lord Sackville, to which he will now retire with his interesting family, is Knowle Park, Sevenoaks, Kent, which, together with his title, be inherits from his late elder brother, the first Baron Sackville. Lord Sackville was appointed minister at

Washington in June, 1881. He was at that time a widower, and his three daughters were at school in a convent in Paris. As they finished their education their father brought them to Washington, and they made their debut in society there; first, Miss Victoria Sackville-West, then Miss Flora, and lastly Miss Amelia Sackville-West. For some few years before her two younger sisters became of age and entered society. Miss West, in a measure supervised or gave directions as to their education and studies. She has been all that an elder sister could be to motherless girls. When it became time to enter society, and to preside as the head of the household and legation mansion, Sir Lionel gave her a grand ball, which was the "talk of the town" for the winter season, and as each of his two younger daughters entered society their debut was celebrated in a similar style, to the delight and admiration of diplomatic, high-official and society circles. These young ladies, "daughters of a hundred earls," have been the pets of exclusive society circles, though not exclusive themselves. As warmhearted, whole-souled English girls, they could not be so, for it would be foreign to their womanly natures. At the fashionable winter and summer resorts they have been the "admired of all admirers." Without knowing who they were, the man of letters and the traveled gentleman could tell at a single glance their aristocratic and noble birth, for its signmanual is visible and noticeable at the first glance or introduction to them. Miss Victoria Sackville-West has been the belle of Washington ever since her entree to society. She is very beautiful; with the rare combination of a faultless face and a perfect figure; clear-cut features, with large and wistful dark-gray eyes and an amiable expression, and her every motion is one of queenly grace. The marriage of Miss Flora West, the second daughter, last June, in Paris, to Mr. Gabriel Salanson, secretary of legation, and son of General Salanson, is still fresh in the public mind. Her enforced exodus from Washington and its gay surroundings was a source of much regret, and now the departure of Miss West and Miss Amelia will create a void in the happy and pleasant home circles in which they were, and are still, such favorites, particularly in Mrs. Whitney's, Mrs. Endicott's and other prominent society people in Washington, New York, Albany, Newport, Boston and Lenex.

# MARRIED HIS HALF-SISTER.

A Farmer Makes a Startling Discovery After Five Years of Wedded Life. Birmingham (Ala.) Special.

Jacob Wells, a farmer living in Fayette county, has just discovered, after four years of happy married life, that his wife is also his half-sister. Wells's father, who lived at Sparts, Ga., was killed during the war. About twenty-five years ago Mrs. Wells married a man named Hogue. Young Wells, then about twelve years old, did not like his step-father, and ran away from home. He finally drifted to Fayette county, Alabama, worked a number of years as a farm laborer, and in time bought a small farm of his own. Mrs. Hogue, Welis's mother, died soon after the birth of a child by her second husband, and the child, a girl, was cared for by relations of the father, a family named Smith. Two years later Hogue died, and his daughter grew up in the Smith family, and was always known as Dora Smith. Five years ago the family moved to Fayette county, and there the young lady met her half-brother, Wells. Even Wells's most intimate friends knew nothing of his early history, and he had never communicated with his relatives in Georgia. Wells and Miss Smith, as she was known, fell in love at first sight and were soon married. They now have one child a year old, and only discovered their relation a sew days ago by a chance word dropped by the wife. They were in a quandary for a time, but have decided to continue to live as man and wife.

Why the Baby Weeps. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle. "Why does the baby weep the first thing after he is born?" He weeps, my son, or she weeps as the case may be, when he sees the grown-up people about him, or her, and dimly realizes what he, or she, is coming to. If he had it to do over again, in about forty years, he, or she, would cry louder. Because thial would know more. What do I mean by "thial?" Why, isn't that the word the wise men invented some time ago, to take the place of the words "he or she!" Well, if it isn't, it is the word I have invented for that purpose, which answers quite as well and is quite as likely to come into general use. In these days of independent individuality, my son, in these times of Republican Demo crats, Democrat Republicans, free-trade protectionists, Bob Ingersoil Presbyterians, Baptist Catholics, he women and female men. speling refawrm, progressive euchre, universal dialect and Volapuk, you may spell, write, speak and phrase any way you independently please, and everybody will think you have good authority for it, and a great many people will think you are the latest fad, and will hasten to imitate you. If you wish to enforce a new pronunciation, use it in the hearing of a man who hasn't looked into a dictionary since he went to school; he'll be the first man to follow you.

# A Woman's Strange Adventure.

San Angelo (Tex.) Special. A Mrs. Crosby, in traveling from Fort McCay. att, Tex., a distance of fifty-five miles, alone, over a road where settlers are few, to this place, was compelled to camp on the prairies, in which time her horse strayed from her camp, and in looking for him on the following morning she lost her way, and remained without food for four days. She at last came to a ranchman's house, where her wants were supplied. The lady, strange to say, was not much affected by her long fasting and perilous position. Cowboys, finding her buggy empty, searched the country, but found no signs of anyone, and it was a mystery until Mrs. Crosby reached the ranch house and related her experience, to the amazement of everyone. The lady is now at this place.

# The Czar's Memorial of His Mother.

London Figaro. The Czar has during the past five years devoted a sum of at least £60,000 to the erection of a beautiful church at Jerusalem, not far from the Holy Places, as a memorial to his mother. His brothers have provided the rich fittings and furniture between them, and the church, which was consecrated last week by Mgr. Nikodim, Patriarch of Jerusalem, will become a fresh gathering place for Russian pilgrims to the Hely

PRETTY MRS. FOX'S NOSE.

She Used It Successfully in the Detection of Pickpockets. Detroit (Mich.) Special.

The Woman's Congress, which has been in

session all the week, adjourned this morning. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was re-elected president. Annie Jenness Miller's paper on "Dress Reform" was delivered to a house crowded to the doors. As many men attended as could stand the indignant looks cast at them by the ladies, who did not think the masculine gender should be interested in a public discussion of feminine underclothing. Among other things Mrs. Miller said: "The system of correct underwear is divided and takes cognizance of woman's two legs. Why notif Had the great Author of our being meant man only to have two legs, He would undoubtedly have created women with some other means of locomotion, and that He did not is sufficient argument against man's monopoly of a suitable covering for them, and for each of them separately. The question will arise in the minds of my hearers, 'Do you think that the reigning fashions of the last few years have been beautiful and graceful? I reply no; but they have had the incalculable advantage of public assent. To the really aesthetic that wretched hump, the bustle, has been nothing less than an optical horror. A woman makes chelves of her hips, her bust, her abdomen, but when every other woman is doing the same thing it is regarded as elegant, just as the ring in the nose of the savage or the ear-rings in the ears of the civilized woman are regarded as ornamental." Every day during the congress several women s pockets have been picked as they came out of the hall in the crowded aisles. Notwithstanding that very few men were in attendance, the detectives were unable to spot the thieves. Mrs. C. E. Fox, a bright-eyed beauty, and one of those robbed, determined to outdo the whole police force at Detroit. She circulated quietly about from man to man, and presently came to the detectives, and announced that she had caught the thieves. She pointed out two well-dressed men, and they were taken to the station, Mrs. Fox bringing up the excited rear. There they denied being at the church, but didn't give a satisfactory account of their movements. Mrs. Fox shook her finger at the biggest man. "I know you," she said, snapping at him with her dark eyes. "I saw you there. I thought you were the man, and now I know it." "How do you know it!" asked the suspect. "By the odor," said Mrs. Fox, with an apolegetic air. The smaller man here broke in with: "What kind of an odor?" "Well," said Mrs. Fox, with an air of positive conviction, "an odor." "What odor?" insisted the man, but Mrs. Fox wouldn't say another word. The men were searched and proved to be loaded with stolen jawelry and money. They were held, and Mrs. Fox is the proudest woman of the convention.

#### An Insight Into the Future.

Washington Post. Mr. Doubtful (to fiancee)-I dreamed last night that I was in Hades, Fannie. Fannie-What is that a sign of, Harold? Mr. D.-I guess it must be a sign we are going to get married, Fannie.

Do you have dyspeptic troubles! Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has relieved thousands and will cure you. Sold by druggists.

DIED. CAMPBELL—Carrie Campbell, daughter of Sarah L. and Hugh Campbell, Saturday. Nov. 17, at 6:30 a. m. Funeral from residence, 219 Pendleton pike,

Monday, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock p. m. BARNUM-Miss Cynthia C. Barnum, 190 East Market street, at 5 a. m. Saturday. No services at the house on account of other sickness. Interment

# TUTEWILER, UNDERTAKER

took place at 2 p. m. Sunday,

72 W. Market st .- Cyclorama Place-Telephone 216.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ANCIENT LANDMARKS LODGE, No. 319, F. and A. M. Special meeting this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work, second de-gree. WILLIS R. MINER, W. M. CHAS. SOEHNER, Secretary.

# WANTED-SALESMEN.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH AN ostablished trade to sell millinery and notions for a St. Louis house. Address, stating territory and experience, NOTIONS, 3137 Franklin avenue, St.

TYANTED-A MAN TO CANVASS AND MAN-VV age canvassers. To control all sales of the Incandescent Light, equal to 85 candles, in Indianapolis. For particulars, terms, etc., address INCAN-DESCENT LAMP COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED-SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE A new and very salable article in his locality and adjoining cities. Salaries paid to active, energetic salesmen. Address, inclosing three cents in stamps, THE ATLAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lock-box 383, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL ALL KINDS OF nursery stock. I pay to successful men as high as \$100 per month and expenses. Apply immediately, with stamp, giving age. R. B. KNIFFIN, Paterson, N. J.

# WANTED-AGENTS.

A GENTS WANTED FOR A NEW PAYING BUSI-A ness. Send your address for samples and full particulars to CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y. GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX-A penses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital; salary mon.nly; expenses in advance; par-ticulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston.

# FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-A SMALL, NEAT PHOtograph gallery, well located. Address PHOTO, this office.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. COR SALE-FOUR SHARES PAID-UP STOCK Consumers' Gas Trust Company for 85 cents on the dollar. Address H. C. G., Journal office.

# STOLEN.

STOLEN—VALUABLE PAPERS, DEEDS, IN-surance policies, etc., bearing my name. If found please return to my office, 48 West Washing-ton street, and be rewarded. GEO. RECH. STOLEN-BAY HORSE, ABOUT 12 YEARS old, and a three springed Robbins & Garrard phaeton, from corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, Monday noon. Liberal reward for information of thief or property. EAGLE MACHINE-WORKS.

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MINANCIAL-ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., Loan Agents, 62 E. Market st. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. L'INANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS

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# AUCTION SALE.

A UCTION SALE OF FINE NEW FURNITURE, A stoves, etc. I will sell on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 19 and 20, at the room No. 139 West Wash-ington street, a complete line of new furniture, consisting of walnut, antique oak and real cherry; marble-top bed-room suits, with toilet wash-stands; parlor rockers and chairs, writing-desks, book-cases, wardrobes, wash-stands, marble-top stands, hat-racks, bureaus, kitchen safes, baby cabs, double lounges, car-pets and oil cloths, cook and heating stoves, both wood and coal; hanging and stand lamps, walnut and ash extension tables, stands, mattresses, springs; a full variety of lace curtains, a large assortment of elegant pictures, oil paintings, steel engravings, looking-glasses, clocks, watches, jewelry, dolls, albums, frames, dishes, etc., etc.; also, one ten-foot nickelplated show case, counters and store fixtures. Terms cash; sale positive. GUSTIN & MCURDY, Auc-

#### CLAIRVOYANTS. CLAIRVOYANT'S \$5,000 CHALLENGE-ALL

A call on Mme. Marce, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clarivoyance of the nineteenth centuary; born with a three-fold veil, genuine, seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, has been publicly tested, and chal-lenges the world. Five thousand dollars challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies: on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mms. Marce is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded pat-ronage throughout the United States and in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairavoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America. Mme. Maree in Chicago Sept. 29, 1888. received and won the accepted challenge test medal, the majority rules in agreement verifying the truth of her mystic power to read your life, which is the standard acknowledgement of her challenge. All call on the great clairvoyant. She will tell you of your past, you will hear your inner present, and know your destined future; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient tailsman for good luck, breaking evil influence; witcheraft; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation sent by mail. 124 North Delaware street, above Ohio street.

### ELY'S CREAM BALM

I was so much troubled with Catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did

the work. My voice is fully restored .- B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet LIA

# Baptist church, Philadelphia. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agrees ble. Price 50c at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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[Cut this out.]

A. C. BOSWELL,

Gen'l Agent, Fowler, Ind.

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